

SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT.

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

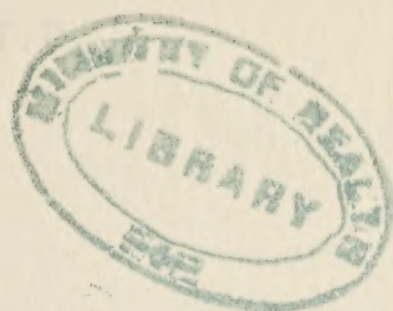
YEAR 1946.

R.C.F. SMITH, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., F.R.I.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.
Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital
and Sanatorium.

M.B.H. CHURCHILL, M.S.I.A.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.





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REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION OF THE

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SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1946.

CHAIRMAN :

Councillor Mrs. E.W. Thompson J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Councillor R. Smith.

Coun: W.P. Bewick.

" J.H. Brown.

" J. Cummings.

" J. Davison.

" J.R. Douglass.

" T. Emerson.

" Rev. W.J. Goundry.

Coun; J.A. Hardy.

" J. Murphy.

" J. Norman.

" G.C. Park.

" F. Readman.

" Mrs. D. Ridley.

" A. Turnbull.

CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Councillor Mrs. E.W. Thompson J.P.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Council Offices,
1, The Esplanade,
Sunderland.

OFFICIALS.

Medical Officer of Health;	R.C.F. Smith, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary Inspector;	M.B.H. Churchill, M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspector;	R.W. Armstrong, M.S.I.A.
Clerk to Health Department;	Miss W.M. Young.
Junior Clerk;	Miss C. Cairns.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent;	Dr. R.C.F. Smith.
Matron;	Miss I.C. Thompson,

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I hereby present my report for the
year 1946.

At the request of the Ministry of
Health observations of the water supply, whether piped or otherwise, is
hereby included.

With regard to Infectious Diseases,
excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the health of the district continues
to be very satisfactory. Scarlet Fever, with the exception of a
minority of septic cases, continues to be a benign disease without com-
plications, we also continue to be in a happy position regarding
Diphtheria; the only hypertoxic patients admitted to our hospital were
those who had not had a complete course of immunisation. Our record in
the latter respect compares very favourably with any other local
authority, the number of children immunised at the 31st December 1946
was 4,240 and the approximate child population at that period was
5,890. I feel sure that if parents realised the dreadful plight of a
malignant toxic diphtheretic patient with its associated vomiting,
panting respiration, various haemorrhages, cold collapse and finally
cardiac defeat there would be one hundred per cent protection against
this foul disease.

Tuberculosis among the young adults is
still a dire infection, it may be well termed the "White Plague". It's
incidence continues to slowly rise and is likely to do so until the food
and housing conditions improve. The waiting list for sanatorium treat-
ment is gradually lengthening with the result that when some patients
are admitted the prolonged waiting for a bed has frequently caused them
to be in a parlous state. The extra attention these severely ill
patients require has made heavy demands on the greatly curtailed nursing
staff, so much so that occasionally we have been obliged to request
neighbouring authorities for aid.

The chief causes of death, Cancer,
Heart Disease and Intra-cranial Vascular Disorders were much the same
as in previous years.

REGINALD C.F. SMITH M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

20th August 1947.

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STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	8,286 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid-1946	23,430.
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December 1946	..						6,212.
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£102,155.
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£389.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

The nett number of Births in the District was 514.

The sex and legitimacy classification is shown thus:-

LIVE	(Legitimate	Male - 255.	Female - 238.
BIRTHS	(Illegitimate	" 14.	" 7.

The Birth Rate per thousand of the estimated population is 21.9, this compares with a Birth Rate of 19.1 per thousand of the population for England and Wales.

STILL BIRTHS.

During 1946 there were 17 still-births in the District.

STILL-	(Legitimate	Male - 6.	Female - 10.
BIRTHS	(Illegitimate	" -	" 1.

The Still-Birth Rate of the population is 0.72 per thousand. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 0.53.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

During 1946 there were 282 deaths registered as having occurred within the District, namely 125 males and 157 females. The number of deaths of residents in the District, which occurred outside the District was 32 males and 35 females. The total number of deaths when corrected for inward and outward transfers is 271, 126 males and 145 females. The death-rate (corrected for inward and outward transfers) and including deaths from all causes and at all ages is 11.6 per thousand of the estimated population.

The death-rate for England and Wales is 11.5.

COMPARABILITY FACTOR.

The variety and magnitude of the local population movements and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths, have together combined to frustrate the attempt to secure comparability between local Death Rates by the use of an Area Comparability Factor, and the preparation and issue of such factors is being suspended by the Registrar General under present conditions. Therefore, the Death Rate of 11.6 is merely the Crude Death Rate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Thirty children died during 1946 before attaining the age of one year.

Legitimate.	Male - 19.	Female - 10.
Illegitimate.	" - 1.	" -

The Death Rate of Infants under one year is shown according to the total number of live births and legitimacy:-

Death Rate for all infants per thousand live births - - 58.3.

The infantile mortality rate of 58.3 is above the average. The deaths were due to Premature Birth, Birth Injuries, Bronchitis, Enteritis and Pneumonia. War-time always has an adverse effect on infant deaths, e.g. mother going out to work for long hours before and after birth of child, shortage of certain foodstuffs and the general strain of war.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN THE SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1946.

The cause of all deaths in the District during 1946 are shown in the following table:-

CAUSE OF DEATH.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	1.	-	1.
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.	8.	12.	20.
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	5.	1.	6.
Whooping Cough.	1.	1.	2.
Influenza.	-	1.	1.
Measles.	1.	-	1.
Cancer.	15.	21.	36.
Diabetes.	-	1	1
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions.	10.	32.	42.
Heart Disease.	28.	41.	69.
Other diseases of circulatory system.	2.	4.	6.
Bronchitis.	10.	2.	12.
Pneumonia.	4.	5.	9.
Other respiratory diseases.	3.	-	3.
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	1.	-	1.
Diarrhoea (under two years).	-	1.	1.
Appendicitis.	1.	1.	2.
Other digestive diseases.	3.	1.	4.
Nephritis.	3.	4.	7.
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis.	-	-	-
Other maternal causes.	-	-	-
Premature Birth.	8.	2.	10.
Congenital Malformations.	4.	3.	7.
Diphtheria.	1.	-	1.
Road traffic accidents.	4.	1.	5.
Other violent causes.	3.	1.	4.
All other causes.	10.	10.	20.
	126.	145.	271.

This Table compared with the Table of last year shows a slight increase in deaths from Heart Disease and Pneumonia and a decrease in the number of deaths from Cancer.

HOSPITAL.

During the past year 66 cases of Infectious Disease were admitted to the Sunderland Rural District Isolation Hospital, as follows:-

Disease.	Patients in Hospital on 31st Dec; 1945.	Pa tients admitted during 1946.	Patients in Hospital on 31st Dec; 1946.
Scarlet Fever .	2.	32.	2.
Diphtheria.	4.	21.	2.
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	-	1.	-
Observation.	-	12.	-

Seventy-nine cases were admitted to the Tuberculosis Pavilion, at the following ages:-

15 years and under	25 years	...	...	...	37.
25 "	45 "	...	...	...	36.
45 "	65 "	...	...	...	6.

Thirteen deaths occurred from Tuberculosis.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

We have two ambulances to serve the area, an Armstrong Siddeley and an Austin. The Armstrong Siddeley was taken to Reah Bros; Newcastle-on-Tyne, to be overhauled and was not returned to us until December. During that time we had only one ambulance available for all cases and when the necessity arose we were obliged to call upon neighbouring authorities for assistance.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 1946, 740 cases of infectious disease, including all forms of Tuberculosis, were notified, as compared with 527 for the previous year and 561 for 1944.

SCARLET FEVER.

The notifications of this disease amounted to 32, this figure shows a decrease from that of last year, which was 47. The disease was of a mild type and caused no anxiety.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of this disease notified was 21. Compared with the number of cases notified in 1945 this figure shows a decrease of 20 cases. One death occurred.

The Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme was carried out, as in previous years, successfully. A more comprehensive system of records and returns was put into operation and the campaign renewed. The number of children immunised in the area up to the 31st December 1946 was 4,240, and the estimated child population mid 1946 was 5,890. These figures show that 72% of the child population are now immunised, a percentage which compares very favourably with those of neighbouring Authorities.

MEASLES.

397 cases of this disease were notified. This figure shows an increase of 109 cases over the previous year. Measles is a disease which shows periodic increase - cycles every three or five years. Very few children escape infection.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
5.	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
10.	-	2	2	6	-	2	-	-
15.	3	9	2	1	-	6	1	-
25.	6	5	1	-	3	1	-	-
35.	4	2	-	-	2	2	-	-
45.	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
55.	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65.	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
65 & over.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	31.	18.	11.	12.	10.	11.	2.	-

It has not been necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

No action under Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which relates to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis, has been taken.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological Examinations of sputa and throat swabs from general practitioners were undertaken by the University of Durham at Kings College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by arrangement with the County Council.

Bacteriological Examinations for the year 1946:-

FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Positive -----154.
Negative -----210.

Positive -----24.
Negative -----108.

The number of swabs taken at the Rural District Isolation Hospital during the past year was 98, these were sent to the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland, for examination.

Throat Swabs.	71.	Virulence Tests.	6.
Nasal Swabs.	3.	Vaginal Swabs.	3.
Urine Tests.	2.	Rectal Swabs.	13.

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DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of premises has been carried out by your staff on the removal of all cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and on the termination of the period of isolation, if the patient has been nursed at home.

The bedding etc., of the patient was disinfected in the "Thresh" Steam Disinfector at the Hospital. Disinfections were also carried out at houses where the death or removal of a person suffering from Tuberculosis had occurred.

SCABIES

No action was taken under the Ministry of Health Order of 1942.

WATER SUPPLIES.

As before, the district was supplied by the Sunderland & South Shields Water Board. Bacteriological Examinations were carried out by the owners. This examination was necessary in case any water-borne disease was brought into the district by troops and evacuees.

AT EAST, MIDDLE AND WEST HERRINGTON many of the houses are supplied by the Lambton, Hetton & Joicey Collieries from their pumping station situated in Silksworth Lane. This supply was satisfactory.

AT OFFERTON the supply is taken from a well situated in a field to the north-west of the village. The water is lifted from the well by a pump which is driven by a windmill and the water is stored in iron storage tanks situated near Offerton Hall. From thence it is led to the various houses in the village. The supply was satisfactory.

AT COXGREEN the only source of water supply is from a spring known as the Alice Well situated on the riverside road to the west of the village. This supply was satisfactory.

At the time of compiling this report, work was in hand to provide a piped supply of water to the village of Coxgreen from Washington area. This water is supplied by the Sunderland & South Shields Water Board.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING THE YEAR 1946 TOGETHER WITH THE AGES AT WHICH THE DISEASE OCCURRED AND THE INCIDENCE IN EACH OF THE RESPECTIVE PARISHES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all ages.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.											PARISHES.							Total cases removed to R.D. Hospital	
		Under 1 year.	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20.	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 & up	Ford.	Herrington.	Hylton.	Offerton.	Ryhope.	Slksworth		Tunstall
Diphtheria (including Membraneous Croup).	21	-	1	-	1	1	10	5	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	13	-	2	21.
Erysipelas.	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	1	9	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	32	-	-	-	1	4	18	5	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	21	1	5	32
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Typhoid Fever.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	49	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	11	6	11	4	2	1	1	8	-	18	6	7	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	23	-	2	-	-	-	8	8	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	-	8	3	7	-
Pneumonia.	78	9	6	3	2	5	7	2	4	7	19	10	15	1	1	9	1	24	7	21	-
Whooping Cough.	116	14	18	17	17	15	35	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	55	14	43	-
Measles.	397	18	41	57	57	60	158	5	1	-	-	-	37	5	43	-	-	191	58	63	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
TOTALS.	740	44	68	77	78	85	239	27	23	23	37	16	75	12	68	2	340	90	153	54	

BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1946.

PROVISIONAL FIGURES BASED ON WEEKLY AND QUARTERLY RETURNS.

	England and Wales.	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Adm. County.
= Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
Live Births	19.1 †	22.2	21.3	21.5
Still "	0.53 †	0.67.	0.59.	0.54.
<u>Deaths:-</u>				
All Causes.	11.5 †	12.7	11.7	12.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Influenza.	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12
Smallpox.	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Measles.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-				
Deaths under 1 year of age.	43 †	46	37	41
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age.	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.2
= A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths. † Per 1,000 related births. ‡ Rates per 1,000 Total population.				

	England and Wales.	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000- 50,000, 1931 Census.	London Adm. County.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.				
<u>Notifications:-</u>				
Typhoid Fever.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever.	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06
Scarlet Fever.	1.38	1.51	1.33	1.42
Whooping Cough.	2.28	2.48	2.05	2.22
Diphtheria.	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.24
Erysipelas.	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.27
Smallpox.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles.	3.92	4.73	3.70	7.35
Pneumonia.	0.89	1.02	0.74	0.75

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-
(a) Notifications:-

Puerperal Fever. } Puerperal Pyrexia. }	8.50	10.35	7.36	{ 1.62 { 9.68
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(b) Maternal Mortality in England and Wales:-

No. 140. Abortion with Sepsis.	No. 141 - Abortion without Sepsis.	No. 147 Puerperal Infections.	Nos. 142-146 148 - 150. Others.
0.13.	0.06.	0.18.	1.06.

Abortion:- Mortality per million women aged 15-45 in England and Wales:-

No. 140 With Sepsis.	No. 141 Without Sepsis.
11	5

≠ Including Puerperal Fever .

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

PUBLIC CLEANSING ----. COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

On general principle it was possible to maintain regular collections of house refuse throughout the year. There were occasions at various periods of the year when the work fell behind schedule in the parishes of Hylton and then Ryhope, to be followed by further interruptions at Silksworth, Castletown and Ryhope in that order. The delays were caused by the breakdown of one or other of the refuse collection vehicles. One of the vehicles sustained severe damage when the rear brackets broke and the body came off the chassis, this occurred whilst tipping on the refuse tip. All the vehicles are in very poor condition and I sincerely hope they will be able to maintain the work of refuse collection until the new vehicles arrive.

Five Karrier Bantam refuse vehicles were constantly employed in carrying out the work. The refuse collection staff consisted of 5 drivers and 14 loaders.

During the year, 440,162 dustbins holding 13,331 tons of refuse were dealt with; this represents a weekly collection and disposal of about 256 tons.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The refuse from the Parishes of Ryhope, Tunstall and Silksworth (representing approximately 75% of the district's total refuse) is disposed of at Cherryknowle Tip, Ryhope, by the system of "Controlled Tipping". 9,981 tons of refuse were disposed of on this tip during the year.

The remainder of the refuse collected in the District was disposed of by a modified form of control or led on to fields at the request of local farmers or market gardeners.

SALVAGE.

The recovery of all salvable materials was continued during the year.

The collections, on the whole, have again been regular throughout the area, and the quantities of various materials and the revenue arising from the sales, show a considerable increase upon that of the preceeding year.

In addition to the amount accruing from the sale of materials, £26. 9s. 6d. was received from the Board of Trade as a bonus for waste paper collections under the terms of Salvage Circular 125.

The total amount of revenue received during the year 1946 is shown as follows:-

MATERIAL SOLD.	TONS.	CWTS.	QRS.	£.	S.	D.
Waste Paper.	54.	0.	0.	358.	3.	6.
Heavy Scrap.	1.	19.	2.	5.	13.	6.
Rags.	1.	3.	0.	10.	8.	0.
Old Bags etc.	2.	2.	0.	5.	10.	0.
Waste Bones.		2.	3.		15.	9½.
Bottles & Jars.	4.	10.	0.	6.	13.	10.
Rubber.		13.	0.	1.	6.	0.
Bonus from Board of Trade.				26.	9.	6.
TOTAL.	64.	10.	1.	£415.	0.	1½.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The appended summary "TABLE A" sets out the number and the nature of inspections made as to nuisances and sanitary defects, contraventions of Bye-laws etc; during the year, together with the number of notices served to remedy such defects.

It will be seen from the summary that the bulk of the notices served have been of an informal character and include letters and verbal intimations on interview.

CLOSET ACCOMODATION.

During the year 1946, three privies were converted into water closets under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and a proportion of the cost of each was contributed to by the Council.

The total number of privies now existing in the district at the end of the year was 271 and are shown as follows:-

District in which situated.	No. of existing Privies.	In probable Clearance Areas, or Conversions otherwise not likely.	Possible Conversions
RYHOPE:-			
Ryhope Street.	65.	65.	-
Burdon Street.	31.	31.	-
Tunstall Street.	48.	48.	-
Cory Street.	21.	21.	-
Miscellaneous.	6.	5.	1.
TUNSTALL:-			
Carrs Farm.	1.	1.	-
SILKSWORTH:-			
Farms Cottages.	13.	13.	-
Village School.	4.	4.	-
Hall Lodge & Cottages.	7.	7.	-
HERRINGTON:-			
Silksworth Lane.	4.	-	4.
Farms & Cottages.	6.	3.	3.
OFFERTON & COXGREEN:-			
Farms & Cottages.	13.	13.	-
Miscellaneous.	25.	25.	-
FORD:-			
Farms & Cottages.	3.	3.	-
HYLTON:-			
Farms & Cottages.	24.	24.	-
TOTAL -- --	271.	263.	8.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 1946, 374 complaints were received and attended to relating to matters briefly summarised as follows:-

Verminous and dirty premises.	13.
Choked drains.	45.
Water supply (defective fittings)	11.
Defective drains.	9.
Defective waste pipes.	3.
Defective W.C's, privies etc.	16.
Defective dustbins.	116.
General Housing defects.	86.
Overcrowding.	25.
Rat infestations.	12.
Offensive smells.	7.
Requests to remove refuse.	16.
Miscellaneous.	17.
	<hr/>
TOTAL.	374.
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TABLE A - SUMMARY ---- SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES SERVED 1946.

	No. of inspections during year.	No. of defects or contraventions of Bye-laws.	No. of Informal Notices served.	Defects remedied thereafter.	No. of Statutory Notices Served.	Defects remedied thereafter.	Legal Proceedings.
<u>HOUSING.</u>							
Structural Defects. }	293.	60.	60.	31.	24.	16.	-
Defective Food-store. }		6.	6.	1.	4.	3.	-
Dampness. }		27.	27.	11.	11.	8.	-
Overcrowding. }		41	-	-	-	-	-
<u>NUISANCES.</u>							
Dirty or verminous premises.	41.	13.	13.	13.	-	-	-
Choked Drains.	409.	332.	332.	331.	-	-	-
Various.	6.	2.	2.	1.	1.	1.	-
<u>WATER SUPPLY.</u>							
Insufficient (defective fittings.)	14.	5.	5.	5.	-	-	-
Unsatisfactory.	5.	2.	2.	2.	-	-	-
<u>DRAINAGE.</u>							
Insufficient.	41.	18.	18.	18.	-	-	-
Defective.	30.	11.	11.	9.	2.	2.	-
New drains testing etc.	164.	-	-	-	-	-	-
New drains provided.	3,012 yards 4" drain.						
<u>SANITARY CONVENIENCES.</u>							
Insufficient.	28.	10.	10.	6.	3.	2.	-
Insanitary ashpits & dustbins.	178.	110.	110.	89.	18.	12.	-
New W.C. basins.	21.	7.	7.	5.	2.	1.	-
Shops & Stores.	161.	6.	6.	6.	-	-	-
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops.	142.	10.	10	10.	-	-	-
Slaughterhouses.	648.	12.	12.	12.	-	-	-
Offensive Trades.	142.	16.	16.	16.	-	-	-
Workshops & Workplaces.	63.	4.	4.	4.	-	-	-
Offensive Accumulations.	84.	23.	23.	23.	-	-	-
TOTALS.	2,511.	674.	674.	593.	66.	46.	-

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Routine inspections have been made during the year to all public conveniences in the district, with a view to ascertaining the existence of nuisances which may arise from time to time. The conveniences are thoroughly cleansed each day (including Sundays) by workmen on the staff of the Health Department.

FACTORIES.

The following tables in the form required by the Home Office, show the inspections made of factories with mechanical power, factories without mechanical power and other premises together with defects found and remedied during the year.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

PREMISES. (1)	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power.	22.	-	-
FACTORIES without mechanical power.	12.	1.	-
OTHER PREMISES under the Act including works building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises.	7.	-	-
Total.	41.	1.	-

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS. (1)	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found. (2)	Re-medied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) -----	3.	3.	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) -----	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) -----	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.) -----	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) -----	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
Insufficient -----	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective -----	4.	3.	-	-
Not separate for sexes -----	1.	-	-	-
Other Offences. -----	2.	1.	-	-
Total.	10.	7.	-	-

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

22 Visits were made to shops during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to the ventilation and temperature of shops, suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and other arrangements for the health and comfort of persons employed therein.

Owing to the restrictions upon building materials very little improvement has been effected and as can be seen from the table herewith the figures are similar to those shown for the year 1945.

DEFECTS.	Number of shops where found.
VENTILATION insufficient (no through ventilation.)	19.
MEANS FOR MAINTAINING A REASONABLE TEMPERATURE not provided or inadequate.	3.
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:-	
No W.C. provided and no alternative arrangements for use of W.C.	14.
W.C. used in common by occupants of two or more shops or shops and dwelling houses.	11.
Separate W.C. accommodation for sexes not provided (shops where over 4 of both sexes using 1 W.C. included.)	2.
W.C. accommodation unsuitable (no ventilated intervening space between W.C. and shop)	1.
W.C. defective	1.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action was found necessary, during the year, under this heading.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no such baths in the area, either public or privately owned.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year 4 complaints were received in respect to bed bug infestation. Of this number, 2 were in Council houses and 2 in private houses.

Efforts are still being made by this department for the complete elimination of bugs, this can only be successful with the full co-operation of the tenants. It is generally found that residents are loath to give information as to the existence of infestations in their dwellings.

Both owners and occupiers are encouraged to seek advise and assistance from the department. They themselves are made responsible for the stripping of walls, removal of skirting moulds, picture rails etc., this is followed by spraying with a reliable insecticide by a Health Department employee.

During the year Zaldecide was used for spraying.

DRAINAGE.

The Council's comprehensive post-war building programme has incurred a considerable amount of additional work in the Health Department during the year.

The various housing schemes in progress throughout the district have claimed the time of the inspectors as soon as the respective drainage systems became ready for inspection.

All main and branch drains were tested by means of the "water test" in order to verify that they were sound and watertight.

Throughout the year, 3,012 yards of 4" drain were tested, involving some 164 visits.

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HOUSING.

No action has been taken during the year under Part 2 of the Housing Act, 1936, following the submission to the Council of the report upon the Housing Survey, carried out in 1945.

The system of records, however, is being compiled and the forms of inspection completed, as far as possible, ready for filing.

No large-scale works of re-conditioning or improvement of private dwelling-houses have been effected in the district during the year, owing to the fact that labour and materials are directed to the building of new houses. Defects of an urgent character only have been referred to owners of properties for their attention.

This principle has been followed now for the past seven years because of the shortage of labour and building materials, with the result that the general housing conditions in the district are, to put it mildly, on a very low plane.

It can therefore be safely asserted, that many of the dwelling-houses in the district, which normally could have been made "fit in all respects" by the carrying out of extensive repairs, are being allowed to deteriorate into the "slum clearance" category.

Almost everyone appreciates, and will agree, that priority must be given to the building of new houses, but, it must soon be decided whether it is fair, or even good policy, to concentrate wholly upon the erection of new houses to the entire exclusion of the repair of existing properties.

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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The inspection of the usual commodities of food intended for human consumption has again been carried out during the year with intensified effort. A considerable proportion of the normal available time is devoted to this very important work of the department.

The inspection of all meat, both home-killed and imported, was carried out at the Ryhope Slaughterhouse and Allocation Centre, for the Seaham Urban as well as our own district. Details of this work will be found later in the report.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year, 142 visits were made to cowsheds, dairies and milkshops, for the purpose of ensuring that milk is produced, stored and distributed to the public in a clean condition and free from pathogenic organisms.

The inspections usually found the premises to be in a fairly clean condition and regularly cleansed and lime-washed. It was, however, found necessary upon 10 occasions to draw the attention of retailers to contraventions committed by their employees, e.g. insufficient care to personal hygiene.

It is well known that milk is an article of food essential to all members of the community, but none more so than young children and invalids, therefore too much care cannot be taken to safeguard the clean production, storage and distribution of such supplies.

At the end of the year the following were shown to be on the registers:-

Dairy Farms and Cowkeepers.	25.
Dairies and Milkshops.	41.
Milk Purveyors who sell milk in sealed and stoppered bottles only.	16.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year, 9 samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. The following indicates the results of the samples:-

No. of samples taken.	9.
No. of samples examined for Coliform Bacilli.	9.
No. of samples to which Methylene Blue Test was applied.	9.

	<u>SATISFACTORY.</u>	<u>NOT SATISFACTORY.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Methylene Blue Test.	3.	6.	9.
Coliform Test.	4.	5.	9.

ICE-CREAM.

There are only four premises in the district where ice-cream is manufactured for sale.

The premises are visited regularly, especially during the summer season, in order to ascertain that the ice-cream is manufactured, stored and sold under hygienic conditions. Visits are also made to see that all utensils are sterilised and kept free from possible contamination.

During the year 5 samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. The following indicates the results of the samples:-

	<u>SATISFACTORY.</u>	<u>NOT SATISFACTORY.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Methylene Blue Test.	1.	4.	5.
Coliform Test.	2.	3.	5.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The usual inspection of all carcasses was maintained during the year on the principle that the essence of good meat inspection in the matter of ensuring a safe meat supply to the public, is that it should be regular and carried out as a matter of routine.

As stated previously, a considerable amount of time has been devoted to this important branch of the work at the Government Slaughterhouse, Ryhope, which serves our District and the Seaham Urban District, a total population of over 50,000.

The months of August to November (inclusive) were the busiest time of the year, during the whole of this period it was necessary to spend some portion of every day at the slaughterhouse owing to the fact that the meat ration, during that time, consisted of from 80% to 100% of home-killed meat.

The work of meat inspection inevitably entails the working of long hours, many of which fall outside the normal hours of duty (including Sundays and Bank Holidays), however, compensation is received for such work in the way of personal satisfaction which accrues from the fact that contribution is made to the safeguarding of public health by preventing the sale of diseased and unwholesome meat.

All animals slaughtered are inspected before being exposed for sale, and no carcass or organs allowed to leave the slaughterhouse without examination.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 11,798, this is an increase of 25.5% over the number slaughtered in 1945. A total of 648 visits were made to the slaughterhouse during the year.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected is set out below:-

MONTH.	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
January.	17.	11.	-	270.	-	298.
February.	86.	18.	-	1,057.	9.	1,170
March.	81.	24.	-	797.	3.	905.
April.	125.	10.	-	820.	4.	959.
May.	162.	10.	-	437.	3.	612.
June.	94.	5.	-	169.	-	268.
July.	77.	8.	1.	161.	-	247.
August.	190.	5.	1.	334.	-	530.
September.	196.	10.	-	867.	1.	1,074.
October.	504.	22.	-	2,328.	1.	2,855.
November.	313.	11.	-	1,770.	1.	2,095.
December.	82.	26.	2.	972.	1.	1,083.
TOTALS.	1,927.	160.	4.	9,982.	23.	11,796.

In addition to the animals as shown above, slaughtered in the Government Slaughterhouse, 202 pigs were slaughtered in various parts of the district by small-holders and cottagers under the Self-suppliers Scheme of the Ministry of Food.

They were all inspected before being used for human consumption.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year 1946 is shown in the manner required each year by the Ministry of Health and produced herewith:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed if known.	1,927.	160.	4.	9,982.	23.
Number inspected.	1,927.	160.	4.	9,982.	23.
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	1.	4.	-	11.	1.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	173.	28.	-	12.	2.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis.	9%	20%	-	23%	13%
<u>TUBERCULOSIS.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	3.	10.	-	-	1.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	118.	41.	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	6.27%	31.87%	-	-	4.34%

As a result of the inspections at the Government Slaughterhouse, various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables.

The amount of Tuberculosis is dealt with in TABLE 1 and other diseased conditions in TABLE 2.

TABLE 1.

TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

PORTION DEALT WITH.	IN BOVINES.		IN PIGS.	
	Number Condemned.	Weight.	Number Condemned.	Weight.
<u>MEAT.</u>				
Entire carcass and all organs.	13.	516 $\frac{3}{4}$ Sts.	1.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sts.
Hindquarters - portion.	1.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	-	-
Fore-quarters.	-	-	-	-
Briskets.	6.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	-	-
Skirts.	13.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	-	-
Udders.	2.	3 "	-	-
Kidneys & Fat.	10.	5 "	-	-
Legs.	2.	16. "	-	-
TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT.		557 $\frac{1}{4}$ Sts.		9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sts.
<u>OFFALS.</u>				
Heads.	75.	172 Sts.	-	-
Sets of Lungs.	202.	159 "	-	-
Livers.	36.	36 "	-	-
Mesenteries.	7.	11 "	-	-
Stomachs.	15.	45 "	-	-
Intestines.	15.	7 "	-	-
Hearts.	5.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	-	-
TOTAL WEIGHT OF OFFAL.	-	431 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	-	-

TABLE 2.

OTHER DISEASED OR UNSOUND CONDITIONS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

DISEASED OR UN SOUND CONDITIONS.	MEAT CONDEMNED.			EDIBLE OFFALS CONDEMNED.						
	No. of Whole Carcases.	Parts of Carcases.	Weight.	Heads.	Sets of Lungs.	Livers.	Half-livers.	Hearts.	Stomachs & Intestines.	Mesenteries.
<u>CATTLE.</u>										
Abscesses.	-	Skirts. 3.	$\frac{3}{4}$ Sts.	-	-	72	-	-	1	-
Mastitis.	-	Udders. 35.	$42\frac{1}{4}$ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flukes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-
Cirrhosis.	-	-	-	-	-	509	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Angioma.	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
Pericarditis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Actinomycosis.	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1
Bone-taint.	-	Portions of Beef. 5.	$46\frac{1}{4}$ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bruising.	-	" " 9.	$22\frac{3}{4}$ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis.	-	Kidneys. 2.	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lipoma.	-	Kidneys & Fat. 1.	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnës.	1.	-	17 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septicaemia.	1.	-	$56\frac{1}{2}$ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emaciation.	3.	-	70 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total weight of Beef and No. of Offals.	-	-	$256\frac{1}{2}$ Sts.	4	2	605	575	6	4	1

TABLE 2. (Continued.)

OTHER DISEASED OR UNSOUND CONDITIONS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

DISEASED OR UN SOUND CONDITIONS.	MEAT CONDEMNED.			EDIBLE OFFALS CONDEMNED.						
	No. of Whole Carcases.	Parts of Carcases.	Weight.	Heads.	Sets of Lungs.	Livers.	Half-Livers	Hearts.	Stomachs & Intestines.	Mesenteries.
<u>SHEEP AND LAMBS.</u>										
Moribund.	2.	-	8 Sts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emaciation.	8.	-	21½ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bruising & Dropsical.	1.	-	2¾ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abscesses.	-	Portion of Mutton. 1.	½ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	Shoulders of Mutton 2.	1. "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury.	-	Leg. 1.	1¼ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL WEIGHT OF MUTTON.	-	-	35 Sts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PIGS.</u>										
Moribund.	1.	-	13¾ Sts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury.	-	Leg of Pork. 1.	1¼ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflammation.	-	Portion of Pork. 1.	½ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL WEIGHT OF MUTTON.	-	-	15½ Sts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of home-killed meat and offals condemned on account of Tuberculosis and other diseased or unsound conditions:-

Beef.	81¾ Stones.	Beef Offals.	1,137 Stones.
Mutton.	35 "	Mutton "	-
Pork.	25 "	Pork "	-
	<u>87¾ Stones.</u>		<u>1,137 Stones.</u>

INSPECTION OF FROZEN AND CHILLED MEAT AND OFFALS.

Approximately 80% of all frozen and chilled carcasses, including cases and bags of offals, are examined at the Government Slaughterhouse before being distributed by the manager of the Wholesale Meat Supply Association to the various buying groups. As a result of these inspections the following quantities of imported meat were condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

<u>On account of</u>	<u>Description.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>
Bone Taint.	2 Portions of Beef.	19 $\frac{3}{4}$ Stones.
Decomposition.	1 Portion of Beef.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Total Weight of Imported Meat --		21 Stones.

Total weight of Home-killed and Imported Meat and Offals
condemned =

2010 $\frac{3}{4}$ Stones.
21 "

2031 $\frac{3}{4}$ Stones.

(12 Tons 13 Cwts. 7 Sts. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.)

The following foodstuffs were also found to be unfit for human consumption:-

296 x 6lbs Tins Corned Beef.	123 Tins Evaporated Milk.
342 x 12 ozs. " " "	34 " Peas.
31 Tins Pilchards.	8 " Sardines.
3 " Herrings.	39 " Stewed Steak.
4 " Fish Omelette.	1 " Marmalade.
43 " Soup.	2 " Pork & Beans.
10. " Casserole.	22 " Beans.
10 " Kam.	24 " Salmon.
4 " Condensed Milk.	8 " Brisket Beef.
5 " Fruit Cocktail.	1 " Tomatoes.
13 " Meat & Veg.	7 " Pork Sausage.
3 " Ready Meal.	5 " Luncheon Meat.
1 " Macaroni.	3 " Vienna Sausage.
1 " Meat Paste.	1 " Fish Roll.
1 " Crayfish.	1 " Plums.
1 " Tongue.	1 " Prem.
2 " Mackerel.	2 " Brislings.
1 " Chopped Ham.	1 " Household Milk.
1 " Spam.	4 " Baked Beans.
7 Jars Pickles.	5 " Jam.
9 lbs Biscuits.	138 lbs Raisins.
14 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs Butter.	7 " Cheese.
27 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Ham.	174 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Bacon.
42 " Sausage.	9 " Sugar.
6 " Black Pudding.	4 " Margarine.
48 Doz. Fish Cakes.	

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only offensive trade carried on in the area is that of tripe boiling.

The premises upon which the trade is performed are under the control of the Ryhope and Silksworth Industrial & Provident Society and are attached to the Government Slaughter-house.

The regular inspection of the premises has been maintained during the year.

I remain,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MATTHEW B.H. CHURCHILL M.S.I.A.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

